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#### Thanksgiving Sunday.

On this day of thanksgiving, Americans, wherever they are and of whatever creed or want of creed, have the amplest reason for thankfulness. The devout will show their gratitude in that same simple and reverent spirit in which Captain Paintr of the Terns assembled his men to thank Gop for dangers weathered and victory won. Even those who are unfortunate enough to be without the strengthening and consoling hopes of religion can thank the unknown powers that the fortune of our arms has been prosperous and that in two signal instances a splendid triumph has been gained almost without the expense of a single American life.

But the successful progress of the war and the prospects which it has opened of widening the zone of American civilization are not all the causes of gratifude which we have to-day.

To this war America owes it that a complete and final reconciliation of the North and the South and a closer union of all sections of the country have come.

The war has also shown that a long pe riod of peace has not sapped the patriotism or diminished the courage of the American people. They are strong to fight and patient to endure. Whether among the highly trained officers of the army and navy or among the nameless thousands of recruits, the same heroic disposition prevails. It is a heroism controlled and improved by intelligence. It is far different from the unreasoning dogged courage of the Spaniards, although that, too, is admirable in its way.

If we had been fighting against all the great powers in Europe and had been beaten so far, we should still have cause for thanksgiving, because we should still have shown the qualities which deserve victory and make defeat honorable.

In church and synagogue and meeting house, then, and out of them, we shall be grateful, each in his own way, not merely for victory and its opportunities of honor and power and usefulness, but because we are fighting in a good cause and with a tranquil and intelligent courage.

#### The New British Naval Programme.

The new naval programme of the British Government is soon to be presented to Parliament. It is said that the programme will include important additions to the British Navy in the number and armament of the vessels to be constructed. The proposals will not be of a very exacting character financially, and they will not call for an addition to the burdens of the taxpayer; therefore there should be very little difficulty in carrying them through Parliament. The programme will be based principally on the new conditions arising out of the recent changes in China, and in connection with the acquisitions of Wei Hai Wei and the territory on the mainland in proximity to Hong Kong, which will become a naval se of the first order.

The details of the additions to be made to the British Navy have been worked out in secret thus far, Mr. Goschen having said that he had no intention of giving foreign Governments the opportunity of getting an even start in the construction of the special kind of ships that were contemat it is intended to produce a fleet of vessels with many novelties in design and armament adapted to the exigencies of a new line of policy.

From the hints dropped by Mr. Goschen a few months ago, in presenting the ordinary naval estimates to Parliament, it seems likely that the additions to be made to the British Navy will comprise a class of vessels between the battleship and the armored cruiser, in which advantage will be taken of the improvements in the manufacture of armor to diminish the thickness and consequent weight of the plating and to add some of the weight saved in the hull to the armament. Efforts will also be made to secure a high rate of speed with, at the same time, a maximum coal-carrying capacity, it having come to be recognized that circumstances might arise where the supply of fuel at a British coaling station might be destroyed or fail to be kept up through the action of an enemy's cruisers.

Whether it will be possible to keep the details of the style of construction of these new ships a secret for any length of time after they are begun remains to be seen; but it is certain that other countries that are giving attention to their naval armaments are only waiting the first indications to start building similar vessels.

The great question in England now is as to the value of the older armordads, so many of which still figure on the list of effective ships. Lord CHARLES BERESsonn, who has made this subject particularly his own, has conclusively shown that as at present armed they are useless for purposes of modern warfare, and he calls for the complete rearmament of no less than forty-five of these ships. The muzzle-loaders with which they are at present furnished are of no more use than so many popguns, and to send them to sea to meet the ships of seven figure on the last Parliamentary return, which shows the armored vessels of the British Navy to comprise sixty-four battleships, twenty-six armored cruisers and fifteen coast defen ships, as against fifty-seven battleship , thirty armored cruisers, and thirty coast defence ships which are included in the united French and Russian navies, all armed with the best modern guns.

vessels built since 1880 might be classed as effective, but it is now held to be doubtful whether, through the advance made in the manipulation of high explosives and in consequence of the power and rapidity of fire of modern guns, those vessels built before 1888 may not also have to be relegated to the list of those classed as obsolete for the battle line. In

der effective service in the matter of coast and harbor defence.

But if the ships to be built under the new British programme come up to the expectations formed of them, we may be entering on an entirely new period of naval construction that will soon place the latest built war vessels where those of ten years back are now. For designers and inventors it will be a highly interesting time, and in the new stimulus to produce the ideal warship we may arrive at some thing that will place at the disposal of some one country the power of imposing peace on all others. That country will undoubtedly be the one where the mechanical faculty and the intelligent handling of its productions are the most highly developed.

#### The Latest Phase of the Dreyfus Case.

Scarcely had the new French Cabinet, headed by M. Baisson, met the Chamber of Deputies when M. CASTELLE addressed an interpellation to the Government on the subject of the charges brought in the June number of the London National Review, which have caused a great deal of discussion in the Paris press. Those charges were, it will be remembered, that the name of DEETFUS had been inserted fraudulently by the French military authorities in the bordereau, or memorandum, on the strength of which that unfortunate officer was condemned; secondly, that the bordereau had been shown by experts to be in the handwriting of Estenhary; thirdly, that the series of secret documents sold by Esternary did not stop in October, 1894, the date of Drevrus's arrest, but extended on into the year 1896. It was further asserted in the National Review that the whole series of documents, including those penned at the time when Dazyrus was in prison, was in the possession of the German Government, and might be published by it at any time.

The interpellation was answered by M. CAVAIGNAC, the new Minister of War. We have received no detailed report of his speech, but, from the meagre account of it which has been telegraphed, we can see that, like his predecessor in the War Office. he refused to acknowledge that there is any ground for a revision of the trial. The Government, he said, was convinced of the guilt of DEEYFUS, and, by way of justifying the conviction, he read several documents to the Chamber. What those documents were, we are not told; we should like to know whether among them was the bordereau in which the name of DREYFUS was wrongfully inserted. Stress was also laid by M. Cavaignac on an alleged confession by DREYFUS, which, on the authority of a single witness, is said to have been made after the sentence was pronounced. That any confession was made is vehemently denied by everyone authorized to speak for Darrycs, and even the most rabid anti-Semites have, for some time, ceased to profess faith in it. Probably the most effective part of the War Minister's reply to the interpellation was a solemn averment that the honor of the French Army was at stake, and that, unless the agitation in favor of Dreyfus could be stopped, the confidence of the French people in the direction of their military system would be impaired. At all events, the Chamber approved of the Minister's statement by a vote of 272 to 2, more than half of the Chamber abstaining from voting.

It is certain that some of the wisest men in the Chamber do not concur in M. Ca-VAIGNAC'S view of his duty in the premises M. Ribor, for instance, who was the first person invited by President FAURE to form a Cabinet, after M. MELINE's resignation, is known to believe that if a wrong has been committed it should be redressed and that the honor of the French Army will be less tarnished by a frank acknowledgment of error than it would be through an exposure of the error by a national enemy. There are other patriotic plated. From this it may be conjectured Frenchmen who feel even more earnestly about the matter, and who hold that, un til the Dreyfus affair is thoroughly cleared up, an explosion may at any hour take place that will bring home to the French people the awful fact that their army, which, at the cost of the utmost sacrifices, has been built up during the last twenty-seven years, is under the management of men who are not merely wicked, but capable of dreadful stupidity and want of foresight.

This is the point upon which emphasis was laid by "Huguenot" in the National Review. What would happen, he asked, if, by a sudden revelation, the truth were made known to the masses who now parade the streets crying: " Vice l'armés; mort aux Juifs!" that their confidence has been betrayed, that the swaggering officers whom they cheered so madly at the trial of M. Zola are the real traitors to France, and that Daxyvus is the victim of their base conspiracy. The same writer called attention to the fact that the peror William II. holds in his hands a sapon with which, when the occasion shall arrive, he can smite the whole Etat Majeur and destroy the faith of the French people in their army for at least a generation. Simply by communicating to the French or European press in fac-simile any of the documents sold by ESTERHAZY at a date later than 1894, the Emperor Win-LIAM can, whenever he likes, annihilate

the elaborate web of lies with which the French War Office is still striving to hide It looks as if WILLIAM II. considers that the hour is near at hand for drawing tight the noose into which all the leading French Generals and Colonels, and nearly all the leading politicians of every party, except the Socialists, have thrust their necks. It will be remembered that declarations were made by Minister von Bürow to the Budget Committee of the last Reichstag which showed that the German Government had France, Russia or Germany would be a never had any communication, official criminal set. Of these forty-five, thirty- or unofficial, with DEETERS. Declarations equally unequivocal have been made on the part of Italy. These facts were recalled in Berlin on Friday, the very day after M. Cavaignac's speech, by the National Zeitung, which, more than any other newspaper published in the German capital, deserves to be regarded as the organ of the Government. It directed attention to the fact that, while both Germany and Italy have exculpated DEETFUS, they have Hitherto it has been considered that all never absolved ESTERHAZY. The National Zeitung went on to say that if France would address a note of inquiry to the Berlin Government the whole truth would be divulged.

We do not imagine that M. Caviagnac will accept the challenge offered by the National Zeitung. With an ill-placed affecta- Church of Christ." The Dean of Rochestion of dignity, he said on Thursday that | ter gave a back slap at the Evangelical the punishment of a French spy by a party by speaking of the necessity of prethat case a large number of the French French court-martial was something with that case a large number of the French and Bussian ships pass off the effective which foreign Governments had nothing parties in the Church." Finally, a resolulist also, though they is well as the Bris. | to do. He would find that they | id some | tion has been introduced into Parliament | tyay. Had one ships been in proper con-

ish ships similarly placed, could still ren- thing to do with it if, suddenly, on the outbreak of a war, the Emperor William were to give the whole shameful truth about the Damyrus matter to the world. By such a publication the faith of the French people in their military chiefs would be instantaneously shattered and their army would be rendered at a stroke even less efficient and trustworthy than was that of

> The recent speech of the Hon. SAMUEL DOUGLAS McENERY, Senator in Congress from

What Becomes of the Silver Question?"

Louisiana, against the Newlands resolution, was a threnody over 16 to 1. The forward march of American destiny is mournful music to the Pelican Senator because it shatters his white metal idol. Listen to his tale of woe! "What becomes of the silver question? I am one of those Democrats who believe that no prosperity will over again be witnessed in this country of such

a degree and intensity as existed prior to 1873, until the act of 1873 demonstring silver be repealed. What becomes of that issue? With the acquisition of new territory, which will keep the Republican party continually in power, with alliances made with people who are committed to the gold standard, that issue will become only a recollection; and even if the Democratic party survives this great onward march to imperialism, it will not bring with its resurrection any bimetallic policy, nor shall we ever hearagain of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

The downcast Mr. McEngay is worrying unnecessarily about alliances. But, alliance or no alliance, the silver issue is bound to become a merely ornamental or rudimentary organ, a platform piece that has had its day. The hopes and imaginations of the American people are stirred by the war and its duties and opportunities. The silver trumpet arouses them no more. The free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of other nations, belongs to the political ghost land. It rests by the side of a tariff for revenue only.

If the Democrats were wise they would try to have their folly of 1896 forgotten. Instead, they stick obstinately to it, and in defence of it they are committing a much greater folly by opposing the national instinct. They have ceased to be the party of strict construction; they have become

the party of strict obstruction. Mr. McEseny is blind to the prospect no opening before the United States, the call to widen the area of American civilization and freedom and commerce. He has got it into his head that the policy of expansion will result in an alliance with Great Britain. "What then," he cries in tear choked tones, "becomes of the bimetallic policy? What becomes of the cry of 16 to 1? It will be heard only in that dark abysm, in that gloom which will overhang this country as a dirge, a moan, a weeping, for the loss of liberties of the people, and for a destroyed prosperity."

The dirge, the moan, and the weeping for free silver can be indulged in now as well as any other time. If 16 to 1 is necessary to the liberties and the prosperity of the country, they are lost already, and it is a waste of nerve tissue for Mr. McENERY to torture himself in expectation of an English alliance.

In the hopeless attempt to revive a dead issue, Democrats like Mr. McENERY have got on the wrong and losing side of the living issue in which the future of the United States is bound up. They have hidden themselves in the cave of despair. The country will press on to its high opportunity, leaving them to maunder and mumble about 16 to 1.

Sacerdotalism in the Episcopal Church.

The Church of England is now pro foundly stirred by an agitation over the 'Romish" tendencies of its Ritualist or 'Catholic" party. In a recent speech in Parliament, Sir William Vernon Habcourt, the Liberal leader, assailed with unwonted passion the "Romish innovations" introduced by the extreme High Church clergy, whose steady increase in power has been so remarkable for many years past. The subject also came up for discussion at the Convocation of Bishops at York. It has occupied the attention of many correspondents of the London Times who are more or less notable in the Church. Moreover, very recently the Bishop of London has addressed a letter to his clergy, provoked by the current agitation. This is somewhat compromising in tone, though it insists generally that "nothing should be done which affects the due performance of the services of the Church as laid down in the Book of Common Prayer," and that "additional services" should conform to the spirit and intention of the Prayer Book."

The speech of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, incident to the discussion of a bill to regulate the sale of Church patronage, has stirred the Anglo-Catholic party to the greatest indignation. He declared that the clergy guilty of these "Romish innovations" in the Established Church are "deliberate, habitual, and avowed violators of their vows," and that they are "living examples of dishonor and falsehood, who demoralize all those among whom they live and whose existence is in itself a living lie." Lord HALIFAX, presiding at the "patronal festival" of an extreme ritualistic church in London, called this language "disgraceful to an English gentleman," and said the speaker of it uttered "what he must know to be untrue." In other words, Lord HAL-IFAX accused Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT of malicious lying, and the unusual assault on both sides indicates how strained are the relations between the two parties to the pending agitation. At the Convocation of York the Bishop of Liverpool moved a resolution that "the increase of lawlessness on the part of many of the clergy in the conduct of divine worship in their churches, and especially the introduction of unauthorized services in the celebration of the Holy Communion, and the growing dissatisfaction of the laity in consequence of such lawlessness, demand the active interference of the Bishops." The Bishop of Sodor and Man, addressing his diocesan convention, called for an authoritative ruling as to the permissibility of certain doctrines, practices, and ceremonies, or inferentially those distinguishing the Ritualists or "Anglo-Catholics." The English Church Union, a Ritualistic organization, more specifically passed a resolution supporting "the lawful authority of Bishops as ordinaries in the settlement of liturgical difficulties," in the confidence, however, that "they will impose nothing on the consciences of the clergy which is contrary to the teaching and practice of the whole Catholic

the subject, on the ground of "the apparent inability of the Bishops to grapple effectually with this evil" of "the spread of Roman Catholic doctrine and ritual in the Church of England," with a view to maintaining the Protestant constitution of the Church as defined by its articles and formularies and by the coronation oath of the Sovereign." This agitation in opposition to the in-

creasing power of the Ritualist party and ts tendency to go to further extremes in the doctrines and practices assailed leads the Catholic Times of Liverpool, a Roman Catholic paper, to conclusion "that the time is drawing near when the Church of England will be split up into two sections, of which one will go to the Nonconformists and the other return to the old paths, embrace all the old doctrines, and willingly accept the spiritual sovereignty of the successor of Peren." It thinks there is no possibility of putting down the Ritualistic movement, whose history seems undoubtedly to furnish good reason for the opinion. On the other hand, however, the Dean of Rochester has declared that the secession of Ritualists to Rome would have been prevented if they had been conciliated properly.

A very similar situation exists in the Episcopal Church in this country. The High Church party, with its like sacerdotalism and approximation to Rome in doctrine, save the sovereignty and infallibility of the Pope, is now the most aggressive in the Church. The Evangelical or Low Church party has almost disappeared as a power, the only considerable opposition to sacerdotalism coming from the Broad Church or liberal party, which has been recruited recently by accessions from other Protestant churches, more especially by Dr. BRIGAS, Dr. SHIELDS and their associates from the Presbyterians. Apparently, however, the party of sacerdotalism is by far the most earnest in the Church, and with its positive convictions it is pushing ahead, full of confidence that its rule will become absolute. The recruits from Presbyterianism are not likely to have any considerable influence in any quarter in the Episcopal Church, for they rushed to it simply as a refuge from the positive Agnosticism where they belong logically, and not under the impulse of any peculiar attraction to its doctrine and order. They are altogether out of sympathy with its present spirit and tendency.

# The Speedway and the Insatiable Wheel-

man. Mr. WILLIAM DOLL, bicyclist, who is determined to establish his right to wheel upon the Speedway, is boiling with an excess of the spirit that originally won well for the wheelmen the right to ride upon roads open to other vehicles. But inasmuch as the trotting-horse men have been bothered helplessly for years by the wheelmen, the wheel and the trotting horse being forever incompatible, there has finally been prepared for the drivers a road where their interests dominate, and where rational wheelmen see the justice of leaving them undisturbed. Not so, however, with Mr. Doll and his kind. "There is a beautiful, long, smooth road," says he; "I have a wheel; I intend to go upon it, and the road's original purpose may go to thunder."

Happily for the protection of the horsemen, who surely deserve consideration, the old law of 1887, upon the strength of which Mr. Doll claims a right to go upon any road open to other vehicles of any sort, has been superseded by the law establishing the Speedway itself, passed six years later. Here it is:

"In addition to the restrictions herein contained. the Department of Public Parks may make such other rules and regulations as it may deem advisable for the use of said driveway, and as to the speed of riders from of any kind of vehicles the use of which may injure said driveway or render the same unfit or in-convenient for the purposes thereof."

That's the law, and DoLL's rage will not, because it manifestly should not, prevail against it. If Mr. Doll is bound not to be happy until he gets upon the Speedway road, let him buy a horse. The horses are not all dead yet.

## Mataafa's Return to Samoa.

Something more than the element of personal interest is involved in the news that the exiled chief MATAAFA is to be brought back to Africa, although that is gratifying. MATAAVA is a lover of his native land who endeared himself to Americans by his treatment of our countrymen on all occasions, and also by his stout resistance to German aggression after King Malieroa had been deposed by them and banished. When Mali-ETOA was restored and was recognized as the lawful ruler by England, Germany, and the United States, MATAAVA magnanimously gave up all claims to the throne, although he had meanwhile been declared King by a strong following of natives who had upheld him as the lawful monarch against Tamasesz, the tool of the Germans. He was badly advised, perhaps, when he afterward rose in rebellion against Malieroa, and on surrendering he was exiled. It is welcome news to Americans that he can be brought back without fear of disturbance.

It is specially noteworthy that this is done through the joint consent of the three powers. This shows that the Berlin agreement is still in force, and that we continue to act under it. A few years ago Mr. CLEVELAND urged Congress to authorize our withdrawal from that agreement. He urged this course in successive messages, and said that the joint protectorate over Samoa had brought us more trouble than it was worth. He was willing to have Germany and England succeed to our rights. But Congress paid no heed to him, and this recent action of his successor shows that the present Administration does not propose to relinquish our foothold in Samoa or to give up any of our rights there.

Our dominion in the Pacific is to increase rather than diminish.

## The Penalty of Failure.

The outery raised against the Madrid Government for having ordered CERVERA to make his luckless sortie from Santiago Harbor shows little reflection. Had he succeeded in saving a good part of his ships there would have been praise for the daring and skill of the attempt and for the wisdom of the Government in authorizing it; but making instead a failure there is censure for trying it.

We think the judgment of history will be that it was the right thing to do, but that it was done in a feeble and inglorious

calling for a royal commission to deal with dition for high speed, and the time chosen propitious, there would have been of ourse a better chance of its succeed ing. It is true that even then the fatal handicap of not knowing how to shoot would probably have made it a partial with the circumstances reversed, in other words, with American officers and men on the Spanish ships inside such a home port, and theirs on the outside, escape would have been tried, and with good chances of success. That CERVERA'S plan was desperate is true, but his plight also was desperate, and often such a plight inspires skill and audacity to success ful remedies. Capt. Manan has set forth very strikingly the aids which a fleet blockaded in one of its home ports has in the attempt to break out. But CERVERA'S method does not point to very elaborate study and planning, with alternative operations. Certainly the alternative of turning at bay for a fight to the death, which might perhaps have figured in an American attempt of that sort, was not resorted to. It was a headlong flight with

aphazard firing. All this, however, does not convict BLANCO or the Madrid Government of madness in ordering the attempt. The choice was that or the capture of the squadron within a few days, and this last result would doubtless have been followed, and properly, with greater rioting at Madrid. As has been sald, under like circumstances our navy would very likely have risked the attempt, only there would have been more method in the so-called madness and undoubtedly more success.

#### IN THE STREETS.

Profaulty for the Ear; Indecency for the Eye.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: May I ask f there is a city ordinance which applies in any way to the use of profanity on the public streets of New York? I do not know the customs of New York city, but in my smaller town in the West, where civilization is supposed to be very far behind that of New York, we do not permit heard of all. Indeed, it is quite a rare thing to obscenity. In your metropolitan centre, where we barbarians are taught that only the best rms are permitted-publicly, I mean-I find that profanity and obscenity are given in almost continuous performance on the streets. Only this morning I heard a well-dressed man of the "rounder" type, meeting a po-

liceman in Fifth avenue—a reputable street, you will admit—begin his conversation with the most profane oath possible—"I'll be G—d—d"—and then proceeded to tell his story. The two men seemed to be good friends, and I fancy neither the bluecoat nor the rounder knew that the oath had been uttered. Possibly the men passing, the women passing, and the boys and girls did not notice it either, in which event my remarks are out of place. Still, it seems to me that our (your) civilization should not civilize to the extent that such language has no effect upon the ears and sense of people generally. Again, one day last week in a street in which is the finest hotel in the world I heard a cab driver call to a white-winged street sweeper, and when that worthy approached him as he sat on his cab seat he mentioned an acquaintance of theirs, and with an oath applied epithets to him that would make a owboy blush in a mining town a hundred miles from a woman. The cab driver and the street sweeper seemed to think it was all right to use

from a woman. The cab driver and the street sweeper seemed to think it was all right to use that kind of language in public, and the people on the sidewalks and in the hotel also appeared to think it was the polite thing to do. In any event, no one had objections to offer. On another occasion in one of the homes of your city I sat watching through the closed shutters an ice wagon pulled in to the curb while the ice men delivered their goods; and the breezy, unconscious way those two men swore at nothing and the fact that the people in the room where I was seemed to be utterly unconscious of it, although it could be heard clear across the street, was really shocking to me.

As I go about the best streets I constantly hear drivers of vehicles cursing each other in the profanest manner and with an utter disregard of the presence of ladies and other reputable people who have as much right in the streets as these wielders of profanity have. I know I am safe in saying that there is not a reputable woman in New York who can spend an afternoon on the street that she doesn't hear a great deal of language she would scarcely repeat to her husband, and certainly would not to her daughter. Still these young women are compelled to hear the street profanity and foul language of any irresponsible and thoughtless man or boy who chooses to say whatever he pleases. The conversation of two or three or four newshows or bootblacks is absolutely unit for publication, and yet these nasty-mouthed little chaps—not to blame so much as those who do not teach them better—are allewed to talk for the ears of all passers without regard to sex or decency. I do not know what the ordinances

lication, and yet these masty-mouthed little chaps—not to blame so much as those who do not teach them better—are allewed to talk for the ears of all passers without regard to sex or decency. I do not know what the ordinances are on the subject under discussion, nor do I know the sensitiveness of policemen to objectionable language, but I do know what the common decency of the Western civilization dictates in respect of controlling such exhibitions of profamity and vulgarity, and it would not be a bad thing to introduce here.

As a sample of this growing sense of dulness to decency I am reminded that within the past sixty days there remained for a week on a brown board fence on Broadway, not far from Madison Square—a decent neighborhood, you will not deny—a bit of writing in large letters in chalk, done by a New York product, of course—which was so vile that if mentioned to reputable women in our Western town would have meant a coat of tar and feathers if not alynching. And yet this legend remained there nearly a week in plain slight of all women who passed along Broadway, of all street sweepers and of all policemen in that block, and in face of the further fact that the Police Commissioners were notified of its existence after it had been there several days. Shortly after that inscription disappeared another one showed up under the "Post No Bills" warning which was so disgustingly yulgar that it was not permitted to remain longer than from some hour before daylight until after 9 clock. I merely offer these facts as feelers toward the sentiment prevailing at large in the city. I am sure I can stand, it if the women of New York can, buil do think that if there is a cure for it it should be applied at once, before there grows up in the city a new population with their senses of decency and refinement so blunted that the commoner proprieties of life will be entirely ignored and civilization will lean so far back that it will fall completely over. We cannot expect to have everybody thoughtful and proper, but we sho

Bough Riding at El Caney.

It was on July the first, In the year of '98, When the shells began to burst And the air to palpitate With blood and heat and Santiago stenshes. That a four-eyed man in buff, With a smile 'twas good to see, Yelled: "You riders in the rough, Will you climb that hill with me

And drive those bloody Dagoes from their trenches? Then all the rough riders said, "Yes, sir, we will; With the greatest of pleasure we'll charge up that hill; Wherever there's scrapping we're bound to be there; You lead, and we'll wallop those Spaniards for fair Then the shells began to rain,

And the Mausers shot to kill, But the men thought of the Maine And they went on up the hill, A singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," And they laughed, and shot, and swore They would climb that hill behind him,

If they had to swim in gore And go halves with hell to find him-Our Teddy rode in such a handsome manner Just then, bifft a bullet knocked over his horse. But Teddy jumped off him, right side up, of course. And he brandished his sword and went on up that

With a yell that the Spaniards are shaking at still. Oh, we swarmed along the crest Of the hill of El Caney; And our bravest and our best Shed their blood that fearful day,

But they drove the flying Spaniards all before them. And they didn't care a cuss For a built more or less When they fell and died there, yes-With the Star-Spangled Banner flying o'er them!

THE CANAL QUESTION.

Always Coming Up and Never Settled in

ALBANY, July 9 .- "A canal question " ! always present for the consideration of voters of this State whose interests in the operation of or total failure; but we believe that, the canals, director indirect, make them critics of their management. The form which the question is now taking is due to the circumstance that the expenditures required for the canal improvements will largely exceed the estimate made prior to 1895, when the voters approved a constitutional amendment authorizing the issue of State bonds to the amount of \$9,000,000 for that purpose, the additional sum needed being estimated at \$12,000,000. Consequently we hear the cry that" the more the State spends on the canals the worse they are! They have cost enough already. Why spend more ?" The Eric Canal was opened to business in

November, 1825, after eight years' work in construction, and the Champiain and Hudson Canals were completed in the same year. They had cost up to that date \$17,000,000, but ten years later the expenses incurred had been repaid from tolls. At that period the railroad mileage of the State was comparatively insignificant, though the building of roads with a collective mileage of 2,300 within the State had been authorized. The chief roads completed were in and about the city of Albany-from Albany to Schenectady, from Schenectady to Saratoga, from Albany to Troy, from Troy to Ballston. The New York and Harlem Railroad had its southern terminus in Prince street, New York, and its northern terminus in Harlem. The New York and Albany, from New York city to Albany city, was authorized but not begun. Outside of Buffalo a line was completed to Black Rock, and the longest line was from Ith-aca to Owego. Since that period the mileage of the railroads of New York has increased steadily to 8,200 miles, exclusive of second tracks, sidings, and turnouts. The steam railroads of the State average \$140,000,000 a year of receipts from freight and \$70,000,000 receipts from passengers and mail matter.

Because of geographical reasons the canals have suffered seriously in the competition hetween them and the railroads. The line adopted for the Eric Canal between Buffalo and Albany is, for the most part, a natural valley or shore line between the two points, and the "feeders" to it to the north or south have been built along similar lines, in obedience to wise en-gineering judgment. As the railway business men or women to swear so that they shall be has been extended the canals have been paralleled, and the opportunities of shippers being hear swearing in public, and still rarer to hear better with the railroads than with the canals, many of the latter have had to be abandoned, so that there are now many miles of unused canals of considerable original cost, but which now yield no revenue, The chief business of the Erie Canal, doing about three-quarters of the canal business of the State, is in freight, either "through" from New York to Buffalo, or from Buffalo to New York, or between Albany and Buffalo, or Buffalo and Albany. It is, moreover, unevenly distributed. That is, there is twice as much freight coming East as there is freight going West. In 1897 of 3,600,000 tons of freight earried by the canals, 2,400,000 tons, or twothirds of the total amount, were carried from west to east, and only one-third of the business went the other way.

The railroad connections between Buffalo and New York are getting better every year. Five trunk lines, among the most important railroads of the Union, are competing for the business, and consequently the opportunities of the Erie Canal are less each year. Eleven years ago the tonnage on the canals was 5,500. 000; five years ago it was 4,300,000; last year it was only 3,600,000. Moreover, large and constant disbursements are necessary to enable the canals to compete even unequally with the railroads in the facilities offered to shippers. As was pointed out by Gov. Black in his message to the Legislature this year, since the construction of the canals was begun eighty years ago they have cost for building, maintenance

and greater draught. These necessary improvements cannot be made with the ordinary revenues of the State. Nor can the money for them be obtained from the revenues of the capals themselves. It must be obtained by the issue of bonds, which require a Constitutional amendment, consequently the canal question is forced frequently into our State politics, and thus referred to the decision of the voters, the great mass of whom have no clear comprehension of its importance, and are inclined to regard a proposition to make a large expenditure for this purpose as sheer extravagance. The State capitol has cost more than \$23,000,000, and has added nothing to the State's revenue, but as the sums disbursed for it were appropriated from public revenues during thirty-flya years the cost has not seemed large during any of the time. New York city has expended for its water supply appliances more than \$80,000,000, is improving them onstantly, and last year \$3,000,000 of bonded debt was incurred for aqueduct expenditures. The State of New York built the cauals and paid for them. They were self-supporting until railroad competition deprived them of large revenues and afterward partly self-supporting rom the collection of tolls. The cost of their present maintenance is not a great item, but the improvement and alteration necessary to bring them up to the condition to enable them to persist in their competition with the railroads require large expenditures, and that these should exceed the estimate of the amount required is not an unusual circumstance.

## Cervera's Liability for His Ships.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Cervera scuttled his ships after displaying the white flag, his act was an act of piracy. If he performed the initiatory act of scuttling before surrender, but in view of sur-render, and allowed the scuttling to proceed after surrender, making no effort to stop it, is he not equally guilty?
At the moment of surrender a vessel becomes the

properly of the adversary. Until the adversary takes possession the party in possession holds as the adversary's trustee. He is, therefore, responsible not only for damages after surrender, but for the continuance of damages inaugurated before surrender which he could have stopped. D. CADT HATON

Conundrum with Answer. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR.-Sir: What is the difference between the crow of: Uncle Sam?
A roostor?
An old maid?
Yankee doodle doo.
Cock a doodle doo.
Any dude'll doo. X. Y. Z.

Modern Science Makes Cheese By Means of Microbes.

From Natural Science. Dr. Olsen of Norway has investigated various chesses, and has caught and cultivated their microbes; then he has reversed the process, and used his cultures to produce the various chooses from which he started. The kinds of interobes are not many, but by their combinations in different proportions different results are obtained. The milk is sterilized and 70° to 75° C., and the storeroom is kept guarded against foreign microbes. Those that are lesired are added in the requisite proportions, and their vigorous growth is of itself enough to overcome the influence of accidental strays. The production of the kinds of cheese is no longer an affair of the laboratory; but Dr. Oisen will take your order for Gorgonzola, Stilton or Camembert, and will furnish

DUTY AND DESTINY OF AMERICA.

National Expansion Not Imperialism Is Merely the Extension of Freedom.

From the Atlanta Constitution, A render of the Constitution, congratulating us on the conservative tone of the paper in discussing the new questions that have unexpectedly arisen as results of the war, reminds us of the storm of indignation which swept over the country, annihilating party lines for the time being and submerging factions, when it was announced that Mr. Cleveland had despatched an extra-judicial envoy to Hawaii for the purpose of hauling down the American flag that had been raised there and restoring the monarchy that had been overthrown. Our correspondent also mentions the obscurity into which some of those engaged in that business have been engulfed, and he concludes by sug-gesting that the Administration or party which undertakes to haul down the American flag that has been planted in the Philippines will not for long years to come find the climate of this republic very healthy.

Well, our correspondent happens to be a Southern man-a Confederate veteran-and we have no doubt that his feelings in the matter are those of many thousands of people who never take the trouble to write to the newspapers. The moment seems timely for the resurrection of that broader American policy which would include all whom destiny might place under our flag in the beneficent embrace of free institutions and government by the people. Such, we firmly believe, is the mission of this republic, providentially planted in the Western World, and armed with every resource that heaven and the ingenuity of man can supply.

### ANTI-SAUERKRAUT CANDIDATE,

Ex-Congressman Sowden Raises a New Issus in Pennsylvania Politics.

ALLESTOWN, Pa., July D .- At the recent Domeratic State Convention ex-Congressman W. H. Sowden was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Sowden was first rendered famous when he represented the Lehigh-Berks distriet by the remark made by President Cleveland in vetoing a bill appropriating money for the erection of a public building in the city of Allentown, that he "had an Allentown for every Sowden." Congressman Sowden was a bitter opponent of Cleveland, and his course while a member of the Fiftieth Congress was such that at the Democratic county meeting he was read out of the party. He is a fighter, and he succeeded in rehabilitating himself to such an extent that he is to-day the leader of his

out a parallel. There are two great institutions in this county-sauerkraut and the Lehigh county fair. The former holds first place. It is regarded as a luscious fruit, incomparable in flavor, exceptional in strength, and unlimited in quantity. The second is the greatest fair east of the Missouri River, with the one exception of that held at Trenton. The average attendance during the week it is in progress is about 40,000, and on Big Thursday the attendance has been as high as 93,000. Excursionists from all over the State visit the fair, and the article that is supreme. that makes its presence felt over the sixty acres of the fair grounds, is sauerkraut. Its fame is known all over the State, and its enemies assert that its smell is recognized much further, About an acre of the fair grounds is devoted to eating stands, and the pièce de résistance is sauerkraut. Thousands of gailons are sold during fair week, and the greatest consumers are the thousands of strangers that never get a chance to eat it at any other time of the year. From the Blue Mountains, that bound the county on the north, to the Lehigh Mountains on the south, the good Pennsylvania German haus-frau plants her acres of cab-bage, and as soon as the wind sweeps across the out stubbles the whole family adjourns to the cabbage field, and the ago they have cost for building, maintenance and improvement the vast total of \$07.000,000. Over against this great expenditure, however, must be set the almost incalculable advantages secured to the State by their operation, and more particularly to the city of New York, the commerce of which recently has been seriously menaced by the claims of other ports, particularly Baitimore and New Orleans.

It appears, therefore, that to maintain and improve these waterways large expenditures have been necessary continuously. Moreover, the canals are not now maintained in the efficiency required by existing conditions. What did well enough fifty years ago in the way of transportation does not serve now. The railroads are improving steadily in equipment, and the canals must keep pace with them. They must dispense with many of the locks, must have deeper cuts, fewer falls, stronger banks, and greater dranght. These necessary green, cool-looking, succulent heads are gath-

a hundred times better. A large quantity of this wholesome preparation finds its way to the fair and proves a source of considerable income to the farmers.

But Mr. Sowden does not love squerkrant, though he is a thorough Pennsylvania Dutch-man and the greatest Pennsylvania Dutch-ember to between the Atlantic and the Pacing occass. His voice is even against this dish. His nose shrinks up like a telescope at its odor, and in his lexicon there is no such word as cabbage. For years he has fought single handed and alone to prohibit its use on the bill of fare of the eating stands in the grounds of the Lehigh Agricultural Society. He is a steckholder in the society, and at its yearly meetings, just as soon as President Jereminh Robb, who has been nominated by the Democrats for his second term in the Legislature, has opened the proceedings by exclaiming: "Gentlemens, you will now kum zu order!" Sowden rises to his feet with an anti-samerkraut resolution in his hand, and the fight is on. So far it has always ended in the defeat of Sowden, for the farmers are quick to rally around the samerkraut sovden's virulent opposition to sauerkraut is not based so much on its taste as on its smell. The latter, he declares, is killing the trees in the fair grounds. It permeates every nook and corner of the sixty acres of ground and even affects the cattle. Eloquently he describes his sufferings due to the hideous smell. And he wants sauerkraut rooted out, smell, twig and branch.

The farmers are now up in arms against Sowden. No man can be Lieutenant-Governor of the keystone State who is himself a Pennsylvania German and yet is a traitor to that which gives strength to the system and fut to the ribs, they say. So far as Lehigh county is concerned, it is not a case of free sliver or the gold standard, free trade or protection, but sauerkraut of no sauerkraut and treat it with ignominy and bettle in his hand and lost in deep thought. He has found out, much to his discomfort, that it is dangerous to arouse the latent strongth of saue

WHY HE DIDN'T BID UP.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal. There was a red flag out in front of a farm house up in the Swift River region in Oxford the other day when Burns was driving past the place. He can never get by an auction sale. There is something about a bargain at endue that strikes him just where he lives. So Burns hitched his horse and stopped on the outskirts of the crowd. He remembered that at the last auction he attended, he bought two pod augers and an ox yoke, and this time he steeled himself lest he might commit similas

would't bid at all. But when the crowd got well waked up over a Jersey heifer. Burns chipped in a bid or two. and finally got to going hard against a redwhiskered man who carried a whip in his left hand and expectorated violently after every bid. As the contest waxed somewhat energetic,

Burns reached for his pocketbook. His fingers ran down and down into his trousers pocket until they slid into a good big hole. The pocketbook was gone. You, who have found noise in your pockets where wallets ought to be, can, in some measure, appreciate Burns's tactions

I'll give twenty," broke in a voice in the

party in this county. His nomination for Lieutenant-Governor has introduced an element into the campaign with-

The Plight of a Man Who Had a Weakness for Auction Sales.

"Thirty," cried another.
"Thirty-five, came in determined tones from the red-whiskered man.
"That was beyond what I could afterd," says Burns, "and so I came away and left them bidding on it." the precise description required at a cost satisfactory

egregiousness. In fact he concluded that

be, can, in some measure, approximate Durine's feelings.

He stopped bidding, and while the red-whisk-ered man, still expectorating, was paying down an installment on the heiler. Burns pushed forward through the crowd and got the auctioneer's ear. That functionary listened intently. Then he are evered once more, and in his professional drone commenced:

This gentleman informs me that he has lost a pockethesis containing the sum of \$200. He offers the sum of \$10 for its return, Now—